

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.  
CIRCULATION Over 500,000 Sunday.  
Over 300,000 Daily.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

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# BURN TWO MUNITION SHIPS

## ROOT WARNS U.S. STUMBLERS TOWARD WAR

Assails Wilson at N. Y.  
State Convention; Gives  
G. O. P. Keynote.

## HITS FOREIGN POLICY.

### WARNING BY ROOT

"We have been following the path of peace. We have been blindly stumbling along the road that, continued, will lead to inevitable war."

"Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action."

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.] Transcending in interest over the personal struggle between Gov. Whiting and William Barnes for the domination of the Republican organization in this state was the speech delivered tonight by Elihu Root as temporary chairman of the Republican state convention.

From the coolly poised and legally trained mind of Mr. Root sprang a series of accusations against President Wilson and his administration that had all of the Rooseveltian fire and definiteness of attack. The classical phrasing was all Root, but the whole speech was charged with Rooseveltian vigor. It is considered the keynote of the opening Republican campaign.

It was just the sort of speech that the colonel would have been delighted to deliver. While it drew cheers from the most conservative Republicans, there was nothing in it to offend the susceptibilities of the most sensitive Progressives.

**TO BE MILLION COPIES.**  
A million copies of that speech are to be printed by the Republican national committee and sent out broadcast over the country, for the reason that it contains every battle cry that the Republican party intends to hurl against Mr. Wilson in the great battle next fall.

It says that only the war saved the country from the bitter consequences of a foolish tariff policy; that the president's Mexican policy has humiliated the country and is equally responsible with the bandits of Mexico for the slaughter of American men and the outrages committed against American women; that the president's whole course in negotiations with Germany was inexpressibly shameful, unbelieveably weak, totally contrary to American ideals and principles; that we should have protested as a matter of law against the violation of Belgium's neutrality, and that in every important course Mr. Wilson personally and his party as a whole have proved their incompetence and unfitness.

**GAFFE GREAT APPLAUSE.**

The address was immensely applauded and stands, as said, as the Republican

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

## Nine Erzerum Forts Now in Russian Hands

Petrograd Claims Victory  
Where 80,000 Turks  
May Be Trapped.

### AIM TO JOIN BRITISH

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16, via London, Feb. 16, 8:32 a. m.—The war office late tonight issued the following statement: "In addition to the two Erzerum forts already announced as captured by our forces, seven other forts have been taken. There is thus a total of nine Erzerum forts now in Russian hands."

The Erzerum fortifications extend in a straight line for twenty-four miles along a ridge intersecting all important roads from the Caucasus. It has recently been stated that the Turks, under German direction, have constructed new forts to the right and left of the old fortifications.

80,000 Turks Trapped?

A dispatch to the *Giornale d'Italia* from Petrograd, dated Feb. 1, said that General Field Marshal von der Goets was in command of the Turkish troops at Erzerum and that there were 80,000 men locked up in the city, with provisions for only a fortnight.

A dispatch to the *Central News* from Amsterdam on Feb. 8 said that Turkish reinforcements sent to the relief of Erzerum had been beaten off by the Russians and that eighty wounded Turkish officers and 4,000 wounded men had been arrested at Trebisond.

An Athens dispatch to the *Daily Mail* of London stated that the Turkish First Army corps had been sent to the relief of Erzerum, but could not reach it before the middle of the present month.

**Object of the Campaign.**  
Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, is situated on a large plain about 6,500 feet above the sea. It has belonged to Turkey since the early part of the sixteenth century and has figured as a bulwark of Armenia in the Russian wars. Col. Shumsky, the Russian military critic, was quoted on Jan. 29 as saying that an important motive of the present active operations by the Russians in the Caucasus is to relieve the pressure of the British in Mesopotamia and ultimately to form a junction with the British forces in that region.

### BARON WILL WED SISTER OF MRS. CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

Jarlesberg, Norwegian Minister of Finance, Wins Widow of Late Belgian Nobleman.

New York, Feb. 16.—Announcement was made today by Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew of the engagement of her sister, Baroness von Andre, widow of the late Baron Adolph von Andre, a Belgian nobleman, to Baron F. H. W. Wedel Jarlesberg, Norwegian minister of finance. Baroness von Andre, who is now in London, is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, and granddaughter of John Palmer, founder of the Merchants' bank in this city.

### 'SCREAMER' TELLS HER NAME

Girl Who Created Excitement in Grand Crossing District Says She Is Laura Wilson.

The natty dressed girl, whose screams Sunday night brought policemen running from the Grand Crossing station to find her unconscious in the street, gave her name as Laura Wilson, of 7624 Champlain avenue, when she recovered at the county hospital. She was permitted to return home Tuesday night, but refused to see reporters who called.

The origin of the fire could not be learned.

### ON FIRE FROM STEM TO STERN.

Both of the steamships were on fire from stem to stern at 8:30 a. m. and the blaze was resulting every effort of the firemen. It seemed as if both ships would be burned to the water's edge with their contents. The firemen were working hard to save the adjoining pier of Barber & Co. The lights had already been destroyed and the New York Dock company's 900 foot pier was in flames.

Swanson summed up his loss at \$432 in Swedish money, a gold watch, and \$33 in United States currency. After being searched his watch was found in one of his socks, but the money was missing.

"This is the last time I will ever mention the peace ship," said Swanson. "If I had not started to tell those fellows about it I would not have been gobbled. They got my money while I was talking."

### A FRIEND OF THE MAYOR— But He Is Taken Right Along to Station on a Charge of Flirting.

H. A. Kishner, an Egyptian, owner of a rug store at 35 East Monroe street, was arrested last night after he is alleged to have accosted two women at South State and Monroe streets.

"You cannot arrest me; the mayor buys rugs in my store and I will have you fired," Kishner is alleged to have informed Detectives Coan and Flannigan.

"Well, we take chances of being shot by thieves and burglars," said Sergt. Coan.

"So I guess we will take a chance on being fired and arrest you."

### TRAMPLE ON GERMAN FLAGS.

Canadian Soldiers Raid Storeroom and Demolish Mementos of Teutonic Heroes.

Berlin, Ontario, Feb. 16.—Soldiers of the One Hundred and Eighteenth battalion, who were on leave, raided Concordia hall here tonight and demolished the furniture. The men opened a small store room where flags and pictures of German heroes had been stored and carried them to the recruiting room, where they were trampled upon and torn to shreds.

So far as can be learned there were no casualties.

At 2:45 the firemen seemed to have the flames under control.

## A Clear Majority

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers

Tuesday, February 15th, 1916.

The Tribune ..... 93.71 columns

The other morning papers combined ..... 80.19 columns

The Tribune's excess ..... 12.98 columns

The Daily Tribune's circulation has doubled in seven years.

The Sunday Tribune's circulation has nearly doubled in the same time.

Antoinette Donnelly's Beauty Hints have

attracted some of these new readers.

The Tribune is bought solely to read.

It has no coupon or premium circulation.

**The Chicago Tribune**

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered.)

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

## BROOKLYN PIER SCENE OF FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Report That Thirty-five  
Coolies Lost Lives; Many  
Boats Are Ablaze.

## FALL RIVER HOLOCAUST

### BULLETIN.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 16.—Several violent explosions, followed by fire, occurred early today in the building occupied by the American club. The fire spread so rapidly that the building appeared to be doomed.

A man who is believed to have jumped from a window was found dying on the sidewalk. None of the club attaches could identify him.

The club has been the scene of several demonstrations in favor of the entente allies.

New York, Feb. 16, 8:30 a. m.—[Special.] A fire was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock this morning on Pier Thirty-six, Brooklyn, owned by the New York Dock company.

By 8 o'clock it had spread to the steamships Pacific Castle and Bolton Castle, lying at the pier, to the dock of Barber & Co., and to several lighters loaded with gasoline.

The fire is not yet under control and the damage was estimated at least \$1,000,000.

The two steamships are of the Castle line of Liverpool and were loading with munitions for shipment to England.

### SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.

The fire started with an explosion, followed by other explosions, and almost immediately the ships the barges loaded with gasoline, and the pier were enveloped in flames. It was learned at 8:30 this morning that there were thirty-five of the barges alongside the two steamships loaded with cotton, oil, and grain.

### FORD PEACE PASSENGER ROBBED OF SWEDISH CASH!

And He Also Loses Some U. S.  
Money While He Talks to  
Congo Slickers.

Eric Swanson of Minneapolis, who said he enjoyed his trip as a passenger on the Ford peace ship Oscar II on its trip to and from Europe, found plenty of excitement while in Chicago yesterday. He ended the day in the Lake street station as a guest of the city. He told of having been robbed by two, three, or four men—he did not remember which—after they had a few drinks in a West Madison street saloon.

Swanson summed up his loss at \$432 in Swedish money, a gold watch, and \$33 in United States currency. After being searched his watch was found in one of his socks, but the money was missing.

It is political history that representatives of the women in the Illinois Equal Suffrage association in the last legislature fought strenuously against any amendment to the election laws, fearing, as they said frankly, that submission of the women suffrage issue in any form to the Supreme court, as it now stands, would be dangerous to the main act.

### FRENCH FRONT.

Germans report capture of 800

yards of British trenches near Ypres,

and London admits loss of 600.

The fighting on the French front re-

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## Votes of Women in Illinois Periled at New Hearing

Supreme Court May Re-  
open Question of Con-  
stitutionality.

### IN DELEGATE ISSUE

(By a Staff Correspondent.)  
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The fate of the Illinois women's suffrage act may be hanging in the legal balance tonight. The Illinois Supreme court is expected to adjourn for the February term tomorrow.

The court determined to permit the filing of the motion asking for a writ of mandamus compelling the Circuit clerk of Sangamon county to print the names of candidates for national delegates and alternates and state and precinct committees upon the women's ballots for the April 11 primary.

That the court may pass finally upon this motion before adjournment tomorrow morning is now believed to be strongly probable.

### May Test Constitutionality.

That the court may go further and re-  
open the question of the constitutionality of the entire suffrage act is con-  
sidered in closely informed political circles to be a possibility.

Knockout of the contention of the women that they have the right to vote for national delegates and committees would be in direct contradiction of the opinion given to the board of election commissioners of Chicago by Attorney Cohn C. H. Fyffe and agreed to by County Clerk Robert M. Switzer, that the women shall participate in the contest for control of the party organizations.

### LUCEY HOLDS FYFFE WRONG.

Should the Supreme judges hold that Mr. Fyffe is wrong, they would sustain an opinion already given to the county clerks of the state by Attorney General Lucey, which says explicitly that women have no such legal right.

It is political history that representatives of the women in the Illinois Equal Suffrage association in the last legislature fought strenuously against any amendment to the election laws, fearing, as they said frankly, that submission of the women suffrage issue in any form to the Supreme court, as it now stands, would be dangerous to the main act.

### KNOCKOUT OF THE CONVENTION.

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Calumet, 2408 Calumet avenue. This is the house of Pasquale Signo, where numerous anarchists have resided.

Urged to Set Fire.

At that address Bonac received a number of letters and postal cards, which Comillo kept. One of these shows the burning of Fort Dearborn in 1812 and was dated Chicago. The letter of the date is in German words.

Bonac's Law: "What are you doing? Sleeping? Don't you see it burns all. Ask Berto Labino (which Camillo says refers to himself) that they will help you; otherwise the Villa Coda will burn all."

Camillo says that in substance this letter means: "Unless you burn the wealthy man's houses the wealthy man will burn yours."

The postman says: "What are you doing? Look out; otherwise the postman wagon will get you. The time will pass and will get the three of us."

The card is signed Friend Antonio, who, Camillo says, is Antonio Coda Tagione, an anarchist living here. Among Camillo's effects was the picture of a man with a heart and the heart is pierced with an arrow, while drops of blood are scattered about. Camillo said he did not know the name of the man in the photograph.

Say Crones in German.

In answer to questions put to him by Capt. Tunney and Detective Baratta he said that Crones must be a German because he spoke with a German accent, but not like Franks.

He insisted he had not seen Crones or heard from him since he, Camillo, left Chicago. When the detectives entered his flat, however, they found copies of papers with the story of Crones in it, and Camillo admitted he had been reading everything about the case.

#### WATCH GROUPS HERE.

The Chicago police, in addition to keeping in touch with the search in other cities, paid direct attention to the members of the small Chicago group of anarchists. A number of these were closely investigated, in addition to the ones sought for arrest. The Tribune is able to present this list of those believed to be either members or closely allied with the new group:

JEAN CRONES, suspected anarchist, who planned extermination of all who attended banquet to Archbishop Mundelein. Crones was one of those who commemorated the hanging of the Haymarket anarchists on Nov. 11 last at Pilson hall, 1651 Blue Island avenue.

JOHN ALLEGRENI, confidant of Crones, ardent anarchist and caretaker of anarchist archives in which were found letters, plotting the assassination of hundreds.

MRS. MARYA SPERZ, widow of Haymarket anarchist who was hung for participation in the riots. She is an anarchist and a contributor to "The Alarm," the organ of the group.

A. BARRON, Siberian exile, banished from Russia because of anarchist tendencies, leader of the Chicago anarchists who call themselves the "International Propaganda Group," and issue a monthly organ called "The Alarm."

MRS. BARRON, wife of the Siberian fugitive and herself an ardent supporter of the creed, "direct action by the workers in their struggle for emancipation."

THEODORE APPEL, treasurer of "The Alarm," the propagandist organ. His office at 1605 Milwaukee avenue has been raided and the membership lists confiscated.

MRS. LUCY PARSONS, widow of another Haymarket anarchist rister, who was hung for his participation. Mrs. Parsons was a sincere anarchist and a contributor to "The Alarm."

DOMINICO FORTE, confidant of Crones, who is said to have asked for employment in the Union League club kitchens, it being prefatory to the annual Washington's birthday celebration when many distinguished visitors are entertained.

BARRON Knows Suspects.

Barron admitted last night to a reporter for the Tribune that he is acquainted with both Crones and Allegreni and that both have been attendants at meetings of the International Propaganda group. But he says they are both mild young men who would do nothing rash."

Following upon the announcement of Capt. Hunt that there are some fifteen members of the "death circle," he seeks Barron's description of his organization.

"There are about twelve members of our group," he said. "The number fluctuates. I expect to be arrested any time. It is done in Russia and I suppose the methods are no different."

"The police already have raided our place and confiscated all written and printed matter."

Arrested in Broad Riots.

Barron was last arrested in the Haledon street broad riot, in which he was a leader. In connection with these discoveries Detective Schuetter obtained information that this group is interested in the collection of a fund of \$250,000 for legal defense. It is said the defense fund was under way before Crones attempted his alleged poisoning of nearly 300 persons at the banquet to Archbishop Mundelein at the University club.

It is charged that violent efforts are now being made to secure the defense of Allegreni, although his defense has not been anticipated.

"The fact that activity in this collection is not confined to Chicago," said Schuetter, "leaves the suspicion that there is a widespread plot--how violent it is difficult to say."

So far more than 300 letters have been seized. These were in the possession of Allegreni and others, who made their home in the house of Pasquale Signo at 2409 Calumet avenue. Most of the letters are violent. Many are threatening, and practically all refer to anarchist propaganda.

Allegreni Connecting Link.

While the search for Crones remains baffling there is no disposition to release Allegreni. He is the one link between the police and the "death circle."

Allegreni was produced in court before Judge Heep in the South Clark street station. He was formally charged with conspiracy to commit murder and with attempt to commit murder. The hearing was continued until March 1.

Will Sue Out Writ.

Nahn and Tobin, attorneys for Allegreni, said last night that they would sue out a writ of habeas corpus to force the state to show his hands and indicate the evidence against Allegreni.

"The charges will fall down," said Nahn, "because we will easily produce evidence that Allegreni had nothing to do with the poisoning."

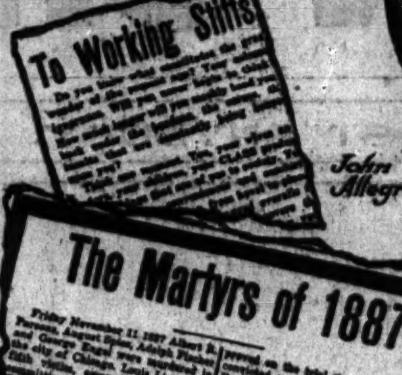
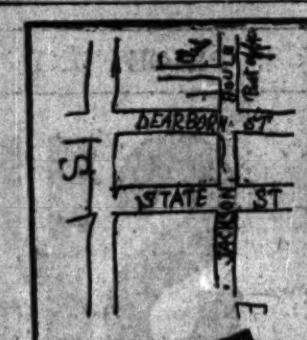
Judge Heep refused to consider the efforts of his attorneys, Nahn and Tobin, to effect his release. Ball, Bonds and Wages were fixed at \$60,000. Allegreni's attorney asked a reduction.

"The bond is too important," said Judge Heep. "The bond will stand."

No Allegreni was returned to his cell in the detective bureau. Here more letters

#### WATCHED

Anarchists' Diagram of Union League Club Location; John Allegreni, Archive Keeper, and Excerpts from 'The Alarm,' Organ of Propaganda Group.



#### THE QUEST

Day's Developments in Hunt for Cook Sought as Poisoner and Anarchist Aids.

Important developments occurred in the chase of Crones and supposed anarchist accomplices last night. Some of them are these:

Secret departure of Nashville police chief and detectives to search for Crones' hiding place of Crones.

Concise identification of Crones and a mysterious woman facing Chicago given police by C. L. Abel of Wales, III.

Arrest in New York of Albert Coda Camillo, another intimate of Crones. Confiscation of load of anarchist literature.

Search and discovery of members of International Propaganda Group of Chicago and confiscation of subscription list of "The Alarm," its organ.

Lawyers plan to free Allegreni with a writ of habeas corpus though held in \$50,000 bonds for conspiracy to murder.

Discovery of new letters in New York.

Wenceslaus Crones, an intimate of Crones, was found working in the Pfister hotel as Tony Marx. He was arrested by direction of Chief Janes, but later released on advice from Chief Healey.

Warden Zimmer of Joliet penitentiary said he believed there was no organized plot to dynamite the prison. He said there was such a plot last May to obtain the release of four Italians sentenced from La Salle, but the scheme was frustrated.

Nahn & Tobin attorneys have been commissioned by Workers' Institute followers to purchase an entire block at Sixty-first street and Crawford avenue.

The colony has a president, but has a board of directors. The colony will have a store, library, and Sunday school. The latter will be anti-clerical for the education of children. A meeting of radicals on Monday night decided on the purchase.

Gets Bank Blast Tip.

Anonymous letters carrying the information that there is a plot to blow up the First National bank and the Plaza hotel at Clark street and North avenue, were received by United States District Attorney Clegg.

Mr. Clegg said he still is cooperating with the police in an endeavor to trace Crones and his anarchist brethren, who may be concerned in the University club poisoning. Mr. Clegg says the action of the federal government will rest upon the discovery that poison for intended crime was shipped through the mails.

Federal agents were sent out to trace the alleged bomb plots against the First National bank, as well as the hotel.

Report Seeing Crones.

Two men have reported to the police that they saw Jean Crones on the Thirteenth day of the poisoning of guests at the Munson.

One of them is Leslie Champaigne, an employee of the University club. He said Crones had a cottage Grove avenue car at Twelfth street and Indiana avenue and rode downtown. He did not leave the car at Monroe, which would take him to the University club, but continued on through the loop.

The name of the other witness could not be learned. He is said to have seen Crones in the vicinity of his rooming house at 2201 Prairie avenue on Thursday.

Hunt Crones Elsewhere.

Outside of the immediate vicinity of Chicago there was activity in the search for Crones and those who might know him.

In Plano, Ill., there was a sensational development when Baptiste Serafina, an Italian, became suddenly demented and "shot up" his boarding house. He ran down the street brandishing his revolver. When he returned to his boarding house, where he was followed by the police, who disarmed him.

It was first thought that Serafina had become insane through reading reports of bombs, poisonings, and anarchist plots. But a search of his lodgings revealed that he, too, possessed dozens of inflammatory letters, many from Chicago, many plans of buildings, formulas for gas poisons, and details of bomb manufacture.

Many lies from City.

Heade was detained, and then it was discovered that he was on the point of leaving the city. A number of Italians fled from Chicago when it became known that Serafina had been taken.

Mario Bonac, who was sought in Min-

#### 'JOCKEY' MORRIS GAINS HIS GRAVE AFTER BATTLE

"Secret" Widow Transfers Her Fight Against Rival to Probate Court.

"Jockey" Morris will enter the family burial lot in Mt. Olivet cemetery tomorrow. For six weeks his body has lain in a vault in the cemetery, what time the law pondered on whose "charter" it was.

But yesterday Judge Stein issued a writ commanding the return of the corpse to Bernard F. Morris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. Morris of 3235 Indiana avenue. Deputy Sheriff John M. Lee served the writ.

Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Morris, the "secret" widow who seized the body by virtue of a writ of replevin the day after "Jockey" died, made no battle to retain possession. She has transferred her fighting energies to the Probate court, where her chief antagonist is Mrs. Francis E. Brown, a wealthy widow.

Two Widows Fought.

The last year of "Jockey's" life was passed in a terrible indecision, for he did not know whom to choose. Two widows fought for him. One had money; one had none. And the one who had none won the game.

"Jockey" at the time he died was 38. Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Morris of 3135 Indiana avenue is 40 and Mrs. Brown, who resides at 3235 Indiana avenue, has reached the half century post.

Mrs. Morris was Mrs. Meyers, a widow with a young daughter. Mrs. Brown was wealthy and had to work for property worth \$100,000.

Mrs. Brown asserts she established her business and that in return she became a partner in the firm. Her claim is upheld by Morris' parents.

"They may fight about the body, but I just wanted his love," she said when "Jockey" died.

Has a Certificate.

She had fought for his love, but Mrs. Meyers had fought, too. One day last April, says the latter, she and "Jockey" went down to Crown Point and got married. She has the certificate.

But "Jockey's" parents say the signature does not look like their son's. They suggest that he had perhaps Mrs. Meyers was a "Jockey" created by a man who falsely assumed "Jockey's" name.

On Jan. 6 "Jockey" died. On Jan. 7, the "secret" widow seized his body.

On the same day she filed letters of administration in the Probate court, declaring she was "Jockey's" sole heir.

Now "Jockey's" parents have filed a contest and Mrs. Brown seeks to establish her one-half ownership of the business, that she may have some tangible thing left over from her affair with "Jockey."

AMBASSADOR MARYE SENDS RESIGNATION TO WILSON.

American Envoy to Russia Giving Up Post Because of Ill Health--President to Accept.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15. (Special.)—Secretary of State to accept resignation of Ambassador to Russia, Tony Marx. He was arrested by direction of Chief Janes, but later released on advice from Chief Healey.

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#### MYSTERIOUS LETTERS

Seized Letters Reveal Apparent Traffic in Anarchist Contraband, Escapes, and Warnings.

The shipment of anarchistic contraband concerned in a suspicious undertaking in which John Allegreni is believed to have been interested is described in a letter of Sept. 5, 1915, directed to John Carroll. The name Carroll is believed to be an alias for Allegreni, in whose effects the letter was found. This is in the letter:

Replying to your letter of Sept. 1. We are all glad to know that you did so well and hope you success. Your trunk I packed as by law I was forced to take out the cartridges. I didn't find any gun in your room. I have just finished packing the trunk. Montgomery got Shorty's toolbox to put the tools in. The trunk will be shipped by freight.

I have send him many subscribers for his paper an he send me a nice letter. He will write him back. He is an Englishman and he wrote to me that Emma Goldman has no business to be writing rong about the "colapse" of Kropotkin and his retreat because he is an Englishman and "etc." we are presenting a very important side of this question and we are arguing noo question gravly.

Prussia's imperial ambition and the passionate adoration of the state so common in Germany are very serious things.

I have send him many subscribers for his paper an he send me a nice letter. He will write him back. He is an Englishman and he wrote to me that Emma Goldman has no business to be writing rong about the "colapse" of Kropotkin and his retreat because he is an Englishman and "etc." we are presenting a very important side of this question and we are arguing noo question gravly.

Prussia's imperial ambition and the passionate adoration of the state so common in Germany are very

# SECRET HEARINGS SAVE GIRLS FROM MORAL WOLVES

Men Crane Necks to Hear Sor-  
did Testimony of Poor  
Young Women.

BY FANNY BUTCHER.  
Another morning in the Morals court. Many of the stories told up from the spectators' benches are the same that have been searching day after day for some sordid scandal to gloat about, for some young, unflinched face that they can snar and snarl with their glances.

With your eyes made keen by this knowledge and your hearts quickened by the memory of a child of 17, another of 18, and another of 20 telling their little tales of carelessness to this morbid audience yesterday. I beg you to sit through two cases with me.

Woman of 27.

When her name was called a woman of 27, dressed neatly but shabbily in black, walked up to the bar and took her place beside the detective who had arrested her. Her face was colorless and her eyes were wan. There flashed through my mind a memory of that terrible creature Death-in-life who pursued the Ancient Mariner. Just such a look must have been in her eyes.

"I was walking along Clark street and had almost reached Grand avenue when this woman stopped me. She wanted me to go to a hotel with her. I don't know what her business and occupation is. I never saw her before." This was the policeman's testimony.

And then a hollow voice told this story. "I'm a waitress. I earn \$6 a week. I pay \$3.00 for a room and I got to have a decent dress to work in. It's true. I stopped him, but I didn't know he was a policeman. I've never been arrested in my life."

How Long?

"How long have you been at this business?" asked the judge. "and what do you do for it?"

"Three months now. You see, I couldn't make ends meet. There never was quite enough to go around. Then I got kind of sick, so well, one day I stopped a man and said, 'I'll take all there is to it. I needed a little money, judge.'

"Would you quit if you had a chance?" "I should say I would. The policeman says he never saw me before. I've never been noisy. I don't go to cabarets and I don't drink. I've got a brother in New York who let me live with him. I could ever get there, but I've never been able to save up enough to buy a ticket. I hated to have to write to him for the money to get there, but if you'll let me go I'll go straight to him."

Stretched Ears.

It seemed to be the truth size telling, and the eager listeners leaning forward in the center aisle so that they might not miss a word. She might have told only a part of the truth, but there she stood—a sordid, naked soul by her own willing."

The judge does not force any one to tell such intimate details of her life, but for some reason they feel a confidence in his kindness and the sum to want to tell him everything. For the sake of her telling it to a roomful of listeners.

Abraham Flexner, one of the recognized authorities on the social evils, says, "Contrary to common belief, prostitution is usually a transient state."

Duty of Judge.

The ideal of Chicago's morals court is to judge the girls who have been what Flexner calls "transient prostitutes" in such a manner that it will be easier for them to reform than to go on as they have been living. For the reason first offenders—in the sense that they have never been arrested, before it may never find, for when a line is once imposed upon them they are practically registered with the state as prostitutes.

But what is the "good" of a sufficient court when a hundred listeners and spectators have heard a woman tell her intimate story and have looked at her, a sort of trial which will probably stamp itself on their minds with the details of her sinning against society?

After every case is dismissed, and the woman walks through that aisle of harbored eyes, men set up from the court room seats. The corridors are patrolled by plain clothes police, but there are further places than the corridor of the elevator floor.

These men have heard her name and her address. They have information about her by which they can not only exert a powerful influence over her, but which they can easily, indeed, turn to the purposes of blackmail. And they do it! There is no guesswork about that. It is done. Women who are on probation have told of it many times.

Mercy to Two Girls.

And now for the other case. Two girls, no younger than this girl, stood with the two men who had been arrested with them, before the bar.

"I ask your honor to try this case in chambers," said the lawyer who represented them. "It would wreck the lives of these girls to be tried here before this audience. I will as well as I can put a letter 'A' on them right now."

He had explained to the girls that they could be tried privately in the judge's room, with only the persons immediately concerned allowed in the room, if they so wished. They too, were first offenders. They had the same motive for their conduct that had actuated the first young woman. They were no less guilty; they were no more truthful. But no one knew. They were taken into the judge's room, reporters were requested not to come in, the proceedings went on just as they would have in the open court, except that no one heard the sordid details of their sinning.

Judge Favors Separate Court. Judge Uhler would like to see a separate court established for first offenders, a court on the general plan of Miss Harlan's division of the Juvenile court. His courtroom is so small as to permit no application. When a visitor insists upon going into the court the purpose of the privacy is explained to him. "It is seldom that any one insists upon his rights as an American citizen to attend the court. Even the reporters are absent.

With these physical characteristics and the legal addition of a qualified judge, a bailiff, and a clerk to compose a court, Judge Uhler feels that first offenders could be tried with a minimum of risk to the offender and a maximum of possible help to the victim.

The Morals court has been criticized

# M-O-T-H-E-R

Here Are the Members of a Family Whose Initials Properly Arranged Spell a Big Word Which Has Only Six Letters.



It couldn't have been by design, because Harry, who is 25 years old, is "H," and Elizabeth, who is only 4, is "E," while the rest of the letters are of various ages in between. But the other day, when the McClyory family in Riverside was taking account of itself as families do now and then, it made the notable discovery that the initial letters of the six children's first names when

Mrs. Frederick S. McClyory disclaims all responsibility for the compliment to herself. Mr. McClyory, however, smiles with the air of one who thinks it takes some people a long time to see through a simple thing. But even he refuses to explain how Robert, who is 8 years old, comes after Elizabeth, who is only 4. Anybody can see he should have been Edward and she should have been Regis.

## FOR POLAND

Additional Contributions to Relief of War Stricken European Country.

Additional pledges made at the Padre's concert and now received and additional contributions to the Polish war victims' relief fund yesterday were:

Frank J. Schiess, \$18,856  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lewellen, \$0  
Ernest A. Hamill, \$200  
G. E. Lhamon, \$100  
William L. Ladd, \$100  
Balch Alma, Matron of U. S. \$100  
A. B. Balcerak, \$100  
Emily H. Jenkins, \$100  
Mrs. T. R. Lyon, \$50  
John J. Rymer, \$50  
The Friends, \$50  
A. Friend No. 7, \$25  
Cecil Barnes, \$25  
P. M. Grotowski, \$25  
John J. Klarzynski, \$10  
Lillian Chisholm, \$10  
J. Magdans, \$10  
Arthur Henn, \$10  
George T. Mason, \$10  
George Shadley, \$10  
M. J. M. Kowalski, \$5  
Rev. J. A. Mysorek, \$5  
Jan Radzinski, \$5  
J. H. Riedy, \$5  
H. L. Davis, \$5  
George Steinbeck, \$1

\$81,854

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## WILSON TO LIFT PROPOSED BAN ON ARMED SHIPS

Plans to Change Neutrality Law and Ask Berlin to Respect It; Senate to Take Hand.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Following the meeting of the cabinet today it became known that the administration has backed water on its proposal to class defensively armed liners and other merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers and therefore subject to destruction without warning.

The administration has found wing it regards a loophole through which to escape from the necessity of carrying out its threat to place the ban on defensively armed merchantmen, as desired by Germany and bitterly opposed by Great Britain.

It now purports to take a middle of the road position, which, while not satisfying, will not be so likely to offend either Germany or Great Britain as would the complete acquiescence in the view of one or the other.

### WILL OPPOSE GERMANY.

Unless the president again changes his mind, he will oppose the contention of Germany that a merchant vessel carrying any sort of a gun, even for defensive purposes only, is subject to destruction without warning, like a warship, as set forth in the German announcement that such ships will be torpedoed whenever intercepted after Feb. 29.

The president will oppose the British contention that merchant ships should be allowed to carry defensive armament sufficiently strong to permit them to cope at will with submarines.

### SMALLER GUN CALIBER.

If the president takes the middle course, he will contend that guns carried by merchant ships should be of smaller caliber and shorter range than those carried by submarines. Following out this contention, he will cause a change to be made in the American neutrality regulations whereby port privileges will be denied merchant ships carrying guns of more than two inch caliber, instead of six inch caliber, as at present.

Outside of administration circles the fear is expressed that this proposed compromise of the issue will serve only to confuse and complicate the conditions with which Americans traveling or working in ships of belligerent nations will be confronted when Germany resumes the submarine warfare on commerce after Feb. 29.

### CITIES BULING OF LANSING.

Ships carrying mounted guns will be sunk by German submarines without warning if the proclaimed German plan is carried out, and it is not unlikely that American lives will be sacrificed.

The German government will contend that a merchantman carrying a gun is subject to destruction without warning and that the reasonableness of this view was suggested by Secretary Lansing in the disarmament proposal to the entire powers.

The United States will reply that regardless of views, international law permits merchantmen to carry defensive guns without being classed as war craft and will point out that American regulations authorize the mounting of guns of two inch caliber or less.

Germany will contend that the gun carried was of greater caliber and that therefore according to American standards the vessel was not entitled to immunity. The evidence will be at the bottom of the sea with the bodies of American victims.

Impressed with these prospective dangers to Americans aboard liners and freighters of belligerent nationality and of the difficulties of the German plan to sink "innocent" ships for injury to Americans under the circumstances proposed by the president's ventilation of a Republican senator said tonight:

"This is more scrambled diplomacy. The president is confusing the question of the rights of Americans on the high seas to an extent that indicates that Americans will not know whether they are safe or not unless they ship vessels flying a belligerent flag."

### SENATE TO TAKE HAND.

No serious has the matter become that the senate will take a hand in it before the end of the week. Senator Sterling of South Dakota introduced a resolution today condemning Germany's intention to sink indirectly armed merchant ships and indirectly criticizing the administration for failing to acquiesce in the German view of such vessels.

He and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts will address the senate on the measure on Friday and will be answered by other senators who believe the president ought to place such vessels under the ban and allow Americans to keep of belligerent ships.

### Sterling Resolution Text.

The Sterling resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the senate of the United States views with anxious concern the fact that the German admiralty has issued a decree that armed merchant ships of any of the allied powers, without distinction as to whether armed or not, may be torpedoed and sunk without warning after the 29th of this present month; that such order, if not effect, will constitute a more serious menace to the legitimate commerce of all neutral nations, and particularly to that of the United States, than any act of any of the belligerents in the present European war, and will be in contravention of a right long recognized by the principal commercial nations of the world, including our own."

### Would Be Step Backward.

"That the protection of the interests of neutral commerce on the high seas of war has been the subject of many treaties and conventions and is a general subject in international law, and that through these instrumentalities the freedom of such commerce and the welfare of civilization itself have been greatly promoted; that any recognition

## Temporary Head of War Department



MAJ. GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Gen. Hugh Lenox Scott, the secretary of war ad interim, was chief of staff to Gen. John J. Pershing. He was born in Danville, Ky., Sept. 22, 1883. He graduated from the United States military academy at West Point in 1876 and served with the Seventh and Ninth cavalry as second lieutenant, captain, and major and lieutenant colonel of volunteers until 1911. He was made a brigadier general in 1913. His success in the Indian campaigns, notably in the Sioux ex-

pedition of 1876 and the Nez Perces and Cheyenne in 1877-78, won him the rank of captain. Since that time he has adjusted difficulties arising with the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apache Indians, and was in charge of Geronimo's band of Chiricahua Apaches, 1894-97. As governor of the Sulu archipelago he abolished slavery and the slave trade in the islands and acted as superintendent at West Point from 1896 to 1910.

## REGENERATION OF RUSSIA BEING BROUGHT ON BY WAR.

Great Improvement in Industrial and Military Machinery Shown—Armies Splendidly Equipped.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—The beginning of a tremendous regeneration of internal Russia is strikingly apparent to any observer of Russian affairs who, familiar with the disorderly condition in Russia six months ago, compares it with the "effective" industrial and military machinery of today.

Grat and bribery had been seemingly to a great extent weeded out. Officials found to be incompetent and engaged in intrigues, who had held up munition contracts and clogged the whole machinery of army equipment and provisioning, have been dismissed. The process of the purasing commissions of the government has been simplified and improved. The result is a Russian army now splendidly equipped with ammunition and supplies.

During the last three months, said the premier, the outstanding feature of the general European situation had been the increasing intimacy, coordination and concentration, unity of direction and control among the entente allies.

Of the British navy the prime minister said that its work had been largely obstructive, but that it had performed, was performing, and would continue to perform four supreme duties—namely: First, the defense of the British shores against the possibility of invasion; second, the complete neutralization of the aggressive forces of the Central Powers; thirdly, clearance of the high seas from the menace, which early in the war was of a most formidable kind, and maintenance of a free influx of necessary goods for Great Britain and her allies; fourthly, vigilance and continuous stoppage of enemy supplies and enemy trade, which was one of the most important factors in the final successful prosecution of the war.

Regarding the army in the actual theater of war, "fighting areas," Great Britain said the premier, had at this moment ten times her original expeditionary force.

The duma, the sessions of which will be resumed a week hence, is expected to carry forward progressive reforms aimed principally at perfecting Russia's internal reformation. One of the most prominent leaders in the duma informed the Associated Press correspondent that the principal questions which would occupy the attention of that body were:

The creation of a new system of co-operative societies for reducing prices of ordinary commodities to the normal level; new legislation to free towns and municipalities which are now loaded with refugees, to care for and govern the new population; extension of the franchises in order to meet a situation in which the major part of the enfranchised citizens are at the front; and an attempt to improve transportation facilities.

Kitchener Talks on War.

In the house of lords, Earl Kitchener secretary for war, reviewed recent British operations in the various theaters of the war.

"In France," said Earl Kitchener, "although the Indians have been withdrawn, our forces have been materially increased—by no less than eight divisions of the

## BRITAIN'S DEBT IS STAGGERING; TAXES TO CLIMB

Asquith Announces \$25,000,-000 Daily Cost Forces Asking New Vote of Credit.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Britain is forced to make extensive additions to her taxation, and to furnish war finance a large vote of credit is to be asked next week.

This was the statement made in parliament today by Premier Asquith in the course of an address on the progress of the war.

The vote of credit is expected to be the largest yet proposed, amounting to perhaps \$25,000,000.

A comprehensive scheme for the restriction of imports was made by the publication of a royal proclamation putting into effect on March 1 the prohibition of the import of paper, paper pulp, periodicals, tobacco, furniture woods, and stone.

Mr. Asquith announced that the war cost to date had been \$20,000,000,000.

Checks should be made payable to James B. Fagan, treasurer, care of the First National bank, Chicago.

Telephone in the homes and offices of Chicago. Poles were kept busy all day yesterday with the news that John F. Smulski had received another cablegram from Premier Asquith of Great Britain.

The eagerness and rejoicing with which the word "as" passed about was due to the belief that the message spelled victory for the Poles of America in their long fight to induce the British government to permit foodstuffs to enter Poland for the relief of its starving population.

In their previous negotiations the relief organizations have been confronted by a British demand that the central powers agree to return all foodstuffs taken from Poland in the form of rations. This condition, to which it is known Germany would not consent, is specifically omitted from Premier Asquith's statement of his government's position.

Message from Asquith.

The cablegram, which is a reply to a long message sent by Mr. Smulski on Jan. 26, reads as follows:

London, Feb. 15.—John F. Smulski: Your telegram of Jan. 26, received my answer, same consideration. The decision of your ministry is embodied in the letter to Mr. Kozier, chairman of the commission for relief in Galicia, which now appears in the press in answer to the appeal received from him, which I believe is the only one that can be made.

I believe the stipulation that any discussion of this question shall be preceded by comprehensive guarantees covering the stock of foodstuffs still remaining in Poland, on the part of Germany, is a wise one.

"The Turkish army, reinforced by German supplies, was able to organize a movement of troops either against Egypt or to strengthen their forces in Mesopotamia, and, at the same time, to bring more powerful artillery to bear against our positions on the Gallipoli peninsula. It was, therefore, decided to withdraw from the peninsula and reinforce our forces in Mesopotamia and in Egypt."

"During last winter an abortive attempt on the Suez canal was easily repelled by the small British force operating in that neighborhood; but as a more serious attempt has been threatened, adequate preparations have been made to defend the canal."

Egyptian Tribe Mutinous.

"Notwithstanding the heavy blows and the consequent losses sustained by Russia in the summer of 1915, her army has been thoroughly reorganized and reequipped and her armament increased."

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Plane Personal Action.

"I am now preparing by mail and telegraph with the ambassadors at Washington and our state department for personal action which I hope to be able to undertake within the next few days."

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Canadian Seek Sanction of Huge War Appropriation.

Additional \$250,000,000 Needed to Cover Army Expenses. House of Commons Is Told.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 15.—Sanction for an additional war appropriation of \$250,000,000 and other measures for raising money for the needs of the Dominion's military forces will be asked by the Canadian government.

The amount was announced before the house of commons by Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, in his annual budget speech.

Already the government has borrowed \$100,000,000 to meet war expenditures, but these, said Sir Thomas, "have been mounting rapidly to enormous figures."

It was possible, he added, that more than \$250,000,000 would be required should the enlisted force approach its full authorized strength.

Mr. White said that the government would take all necessary budgetary

provisions for the period from Aug. 4, 1914, when it hoped that war will have ended.

The "fair normal profit" for incorporated companies has been fixed at 7 per cent on capital invested, and the government will take a quarter of all profits above 7 per cent.

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It was possible, he added, that more than \$250,000,000 would be required should the enlisted force approach its full authorized strength.

Mr. White said that the government would take all necessary budgetary

provisions for the period from Aug. 4, 1914, when it hoped that war will have ended.

The "fair normal profit" for incorporated companies has been fixed at 7 per cent on capital invested, and the government will take a quarter of all profits above 7 per cent.

During the war, the house of commons

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## The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1868, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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## TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

	DAILY	SUNDAY	
1906	171,032	1908	206,816
1909	174,074	1909	200,009
1910	234,111	1910	357,845
1911	256,226	1911	363,465
1912	246,061	1912	366,977
1913	259,958	1913	362,864
1914	318,761	1914	354,800
1915	354,520	1915	558,396
Growth in 7 years	183,488	Growth in 7 years	261,580
"Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.			

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

*"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."*  
—Stephen Decatur.

## AH! A NEW M. V. L.

Bulletin from the Chicago Municipal Voters' League, issued by William Hale Thompson, president; Fred Lundin, secretary.

The progress of the city under Mayor Thompson has been consistently notable and a year of uninterrupted good works has been brought to a close which promises the beneficial beginning of another. The mayor, with the aid of Mr. Lundin, and the support of an excellent city council, has aroused the citizens' ambitions for a greater and fairer Chicago.

The mayor's policy of having each school child raise a nasturtium plant has made the city indeed urban in horto. His request that each citizen ask himself upon retiring each night, "What have I done for Chicago?" has been universally adopted, with the result in a marked diminution of empty tomato cans in the alleys. Visitors in the city note the stimulating effect of having the street cars painted red, white and blue, and supplied with flag poles and flags, and also the ardor with which the passengers at each transfer point arise and sing "America" under the leadership of the motorman.

During the year the mayor spoke before 4,516 neighborhood meetings, shook hands with 104,233 householders, attended 566 ice cream festivals, 800 oyster sociables, dedicated 28 orphan asylums, patted 16,978 children on the head, kissed 3,455 infants in arms, and personally distributed 465,000 "Boost Chicago" buttons.

The Chicago Municipal Voters' League commends the activity of the mayor and recommends that he enlarge his program of constructive work to include a policy of band concerts at the railway terminals to greet visitors.

Under Mr. Lundin the civil service commission has greatly increased the efficiency of the city's working forces by large augmentation of the personnel, and, at the same time, has introduced measures of economy by abolishing civil service examinations and by establishing an inclusive system of sixty day appointments renewable during political competency.

The council under the leadership of Ald. Kenney has set a high standard of wise legislation in spite of the opposition offered by an unworthy group of aldermen led by Marrian, Buck, and McCormick. The districts which elect these aldermen are showing gratifying signs of increasing political intelligence, and we may hope for the disappearance of this type of common disturber and the election of men who will boost Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,  
THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LEAGUE,  
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, President;  
FRED LUNDIN, Secretary.

## NATIONALIZING THE BOY.

The backers of the Boy Scout organization have begun a three day campaign for funds. They want \$25,000 for the work of the year, about half of which will go into extension.

The Boy Scout organization has clearly justified its existence in a practical way. Besides turning imaginative and active boys away from imitation of Jessie James and Capt. Kidd it has contributed to the welfare of society. Chief of Police Harvey testifies that the scouts have actually aided the department. The aim of the movement is threefold—viz.: to teach discipline, cooperation, and health. Summer camps, drills, and woodcraft are the methods employed.

But the chief contribution of the Boy Scouts is not the immediate practical results. The scouts are building up for themselves a new tradition of American boyhood. It is a tradition not based on race or creed but on Americanism. It is a tradition of hardness as against softness, both physically and morally. At bottom it means that the boys are learning the value of self-help and cooperation, the two great principles of American democracy.

In another ten years these boys will be the men of the nation. If the movement adheres to its ideals these boys will know the difference between liberty and license and they will choose the former. They will turn out to be not Greek-Americans and German-Americans, or Americans of any of the infinite variety we now possess, but plain Americans with a common tradition of American boyhood behind them. The boy scout movement is an admirable means of making citizens out of inhabitants.

## MORE CENSORS FOR THE MOVIES.

Our amateur sociologists are busy all over now. Their organizations have raised much publicity and much self-satisfaction. Two subjects for investigation, the fox trots and the cabarets, are the most tempting to the eager women just now. Pool halls and back rooms in saloons are temporarily out of the running.

But the ladies of the Chicago Political Equality League have been more original. They have gone after the movies and indications are that they are about to produce a shocker. We are all to realize just how unspokenly bad the movies are.

They have had to be ingenious. There are already two sets of censors in the field, the national board and Miss Prunkhouser's experts, and what they have left cannot be classified as vice, vice, or vice.

Yet to read the report of the "Chicago Political Equality League" one would suppose the moving

picture business was back in the old nickelodeon days.

There is no more reason for a woman's "political equality league" to investigate moving pictures than for a man's Sixth Ward Republican club or a municipal voters' league to do so.

The trouble is that newspapers give too much space to it whenever two or three ladies are gathered together and decide to investigate something.

## AMERICAN INTERESTS AND THE SUBMARINE.

For the first time in the course of the submarine controversy it appears that consideration is being given in Washington not entirely to international law but somewhat to American interests. The state department, it is reported, is hearing advice from the navy officers and is informed of the embarrassments that may arise out of precedents now being established in American diplomatic communications.

Naval advice evidently supports the position taken by the government that merchant vessels be guaranteed immunity from attack and destruction without warning shall be deprived of guns. It is important that the submarine shall not be reduced to uselessness by insistence upon laws which were made before the submarine proved itself.

The submarine will not submit to purely legalistic restrictions. The law will have to prove itself and submit itself to a new condition created. It cannot control the condition by ignoring it, and it is important that the United States shall not adhere to laws that will prove obsolete that it may have its own words to confute it later on.

It may prove important for the United States to command, within the prescription of humanity, a free use of submarine tactics. The naval authorities think so. Almost any one, considering the extent of our seaboard and the fact that even if our navy were disposed of an enemy would have to maintain an overseas line of communications, can see why they think so.

We do not say that the American policy, voiced in the name of humanity, has been an error; but it is apparent that the interests of the United States are just entering it as an important factor. The mayor, with the aid of Mr. Lundin, and the support of an excellent city council, has aroused the citizens' ambitions for a greater and fairer Chicago.

The mayor's policy of having each school child raise a nasturtium plant has made the city indeed urban in horto. His request that each citizen ask himself upon retiring each night, "What have I done for Chicago?" has been universally adopted, with the result in a marked diminution of empty tomato cans in the alleys. Visitors in the city note the stimulating effect of having the street cars painted red, white and blue, and supplied with flag poles and flags, and also the ardor with which the passengers at each transfer point arise and sing "America" under the leadership of the motorman.

The encouraging thing is that the United States government is beginning to ask itself not wholly what the letter of law may be, but what in addition the interests of this country may be.

## THE RUSSIAN BALLET.

It is a good deal to ask an American audience, at least an audience handicapped by Anglo-American culture, not to be bewildered by the Russian ballet.

Our culture, which is rather thin and excessively self-conscious, prevents us usually from any frank and expansive surrender to sheer sensuous beauty. We are bullied alike by our conscience and by our fear of what has been labeled good in art. We deprecate the free gesture. Our motto is Safety First, and Mrs. Grundy never leaves our elbow.

This is a poor background for enjoying the Russian ballet, which is a gorgeous flower of the east growing from the life of the imagination never touched by puritanism, free in impulse, richer in instinct than our own. Yet, after all, we are human, and the appeal of wondrous color and strangely compelling rhythm is so strong in this case that we must yield to it, even be carried away by it.

But we have another much less excusable handicap: that is our taste for celebrities, for solos and details. What we least pleasure from in art is harmony or design. We want to see famous singers rather than to hear them. The star is worshipped, the firmament forgot.

This is a commonplace, but it defines a limitation that works hardly upon the Russian ballet, which is, above everything, a synthesis of the arts. The basis or key of each ballet is the music, a rather important fact of which some part of the audience the opening night, and likewise most of the critics, seemed to be unaware.

As well miss the first act of a play as the overture, for example, to "Schéhérazade," which is not only very beautiful as music and masterfully conducted by M. Ansermet but establishes the whole groundwork and development of the subsequent pageant. When, after this prelude, the curtain rises there is the interpretation or restatement in color and choreographic action of the music. The effect of a striking translation of sound into color and rhythm is thus very much heightened. Detail emphases and does not distract, and all falls into proper place and relation.

The Russian ballet pageant is a highly perfected form of art which the genius of gifted men and of a rarely gifted people has developed. It is worth the trouble of a little intelligent attention to what its creators were trying to do and doing with brilliant success. Without this simple comprehension a good deal of the beauty, and hence of the enjoyment, must be lost.

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## GERMANS STORM AND WIN POINTS HELD BY BRITISH

London Admits Ypres Loss of 600 Yards; Artillery and Mine Actions on French Front.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 15.—British positions over a front of 800 yards near Ypres, Belgium, have been captured, the press office announced today. The text of the statement follows:

Southeast of Ypres, after heavy artillery bombardments by way of preparation, our troops captured some 600 yards of British positions. A majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed. One officer and several dozen men were made prisoners.

On the road from Lens to Bethune, after a successful mine explosion, we occupied the border of the crater. The enemy continued the shelling of Lens and its suburbs.

Grenade Attacks Fail.

South of the Somme unsuccessful hand grenade attacks by the French were followed by heavy artillery bombardments, lasting into the night.

Northwest of Reims the French attempted gas attacks, which failed.

In the Champagne, after strong artillery preparation, a weak attack was made against our position northwest of Tabora. It was repulsed easily.

East of the Meuse our front between Flavas and Ornes was shelled vigorously.

A night counter attack by the French against the position near Oberstett, which we recently conquered from them, failed.

Advice from Swiss sources to the Overseas News agency say the shelling of the French fortress of Belfort recently by heavy German guns has done great damage.

It is said about fifty houses have been destroyed, that entire streets have been damaged badly, and that the well to do inhabitants have fled to safety.

British War Report.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

Last night after a heavy bombardment on the whole front of the Ypres salient to the south of Hooge, the enemy made several infantry attacks.

Between the Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-Comines railway the enemy broke into our front trench on a front of about 600 yards. All other attacks failed.

A heavy bombardment on both sides continues.

French War Report.

PARIS, via London, Feb. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

The day was relatively calm. In Artois our French guns shelled the enemy organizations in the neighborhood of the road to Lille. To the west of the Oise our batteries bombarded a train and a retreating convoy in the station at Eppigny, north of Vic-sur-Aisne.

To the northeast of Soissons we carried out destructive fires on the German works.

In the Artois, at La Fille Morte, we exploded a mine, occupying the crater.

In upper Alsace in the course of the day our artillery held under fire the German positions to the east of Septopol.

M. M. attacks of Local Character.

A semi-official communication issued here affirms that the frequent German attacks on the French front during the last few days, while intended to give the impression of great activity, are in reality only local actions without consequences and without gain for the attackers. After citing instances to substantiate this statement, the communication says:

The same is true of the attacks east of the Tache to Somme-Py line. We could in our turn undertake similar operations and strive for useless successes, but we take good care to refrain from doing so, because the gains to be obtained are inconsequential when compared with the sacrifices involved and because these attempts invariably result in reducing the value of the attacking troops.



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### The Austro-Italian Front.



The above map shows the approximate battle lines along the Austro-Italian frontier. A comparison of the positions gained by the Italians in the battles of Trent and Belluno in the border early last June and the present front shows that comparatively little progress has been made in the almost nine months of fighting. Only along

the Isonzo and in Trent has any appreciable progress been made.

Most of the fighting is being done in the high altitudes of the Alpine ranges and the weather for the last few months has forced a lull in hostilities. Recent operations are shown as follows:

1—Italians attack on front between Fella valley and Viesch mountain.

2—Austrian aeroplanes bombard Schio, fifteen miles northwest of Vicenza, Italy.

3—Vienna reports heavy Italian attack in Ronbon district in vicinity of Fitch repulsed by Austrians.

### SIX ITALIANS DIE IN AIR RAID

Many Wounded at Schio; Vienna Says Factory Was Damaged by Bombs.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Reuter's correspondent at Vicenza, Italy, says that hostile aeroplanes bombarded the Italian town of Schio, fifteen miles from Vicenza, yesterday, killing six persons and wounding others.

The aerial attack on Schio to the third reported this week on Italian cities. Schio is in northeastern Italy, fifteen miles south of the Austrian border and fifty miles northwest of Venice. It is a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, with extensive manufacture of stockings.

Vienna Air Raid Report.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The war office tonight gave out the following official report:

Eleven Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station and factories at Schio. Thick clouds of smoke were observed. Unhindered by artillery fire and the enemy's aeroplanes, Austro-Hungarian observers directed the bombing.

Several aeroplanes bombarded with visible success a factory in Schio. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

Another Raid in Italy.

FORI, Italy, Feb. 16.—Austrian aeroplanes flew over Rimini at dawn this morning, dropping several bombs. They soon fled northward, however, before the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries. The material damage was slight. Two civilians were wounded.

Rimini lies on the Adriatic, a short distance southeast of Fori. It contains many beautiful buildings of the thirteenth century, including the Cathedral Sea Franciscano. It is also rich in works of art. The city has a population of some 50,000.

FRANCE ASKS \$1,563,400,000.

This Is Appropriation Needed for Second Quarter of 1916—Mostly for Military Purposes.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—An appropriation of \$1,563,400,000 for the second quarter of 1916 is provided in a bill introduced in the chamber of deputies today by Alexandre Ribot, minister of finance. Of this amount \$1,311,400,000 is for military purposes.

ALLIES KILL 35 BELGIANS?

BERLIN, via Wires, to Sayville, L. I., Feb. 15.—Thirty-four Belgian civilians were killed and forty-eight wounded by shells from the allies' guns during January, according to a semi-official statement given out today.

GERMAN MUTINY  
IN VILNA, REPORT

Court Martial Follows Killing of Officer, Russian War Statement Says.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.—The war office tonight made public the following communication:

Violent disturbances have broken out in the Twelfth German army near Vilna. Lieut. Raasch, in command at the village of Girmonty, has been killed and forty officers and numerous soldiers have been court martialled.

Irak front—The British, owing to the successful attacks undertaken Feb. 7 against them at the village of Kima, fled, losing all their equipment and 500 dead. A small enemy detachment was surrounded in the same fighting and totally destroyed.

The situation near Kalaik and Kuta-El-Amara is unchanged.

The British press bureau appeals following to the Turkish communication above:

The correct account of the incident at Bathia is contained in the communication (British) issued Feb. 11.

[The British statement referred to said a British reconnoitering party was attacked by supposedly friendly Arabs and that the British suffered casualties aggregating 373 and the Arabs had considerably over 300 men killed. A small allied expedition later surprised the Arabs and destroyed four of their villages.]

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The German war office today issued the following statement:

The situation generally has not changed. The most vigorous artillery attacks on the section of the front held by the army of Gen. von Bothmer. Near Grobla, on the Sereth river northwest of Tarnopol, a German battle aeroplane shot down a Russian machine, whose pilot and observer were killed.

AUSTRIAN FORCE WHIPPED OUT.

South of the Pripet, in the region of Bresty, a force of Cossacks attacked an Austrian force and destroyed it.

In the region of the upper Stripsa river numerous detachments of our scouts worried the enemy throughout the night, provoking an enemy fire which lasted throughout the day. On the middle Stripsa our artillery fired on four enemy aeroplanes. One of the aeroplanes was hit and fell inside the enemy's lines.

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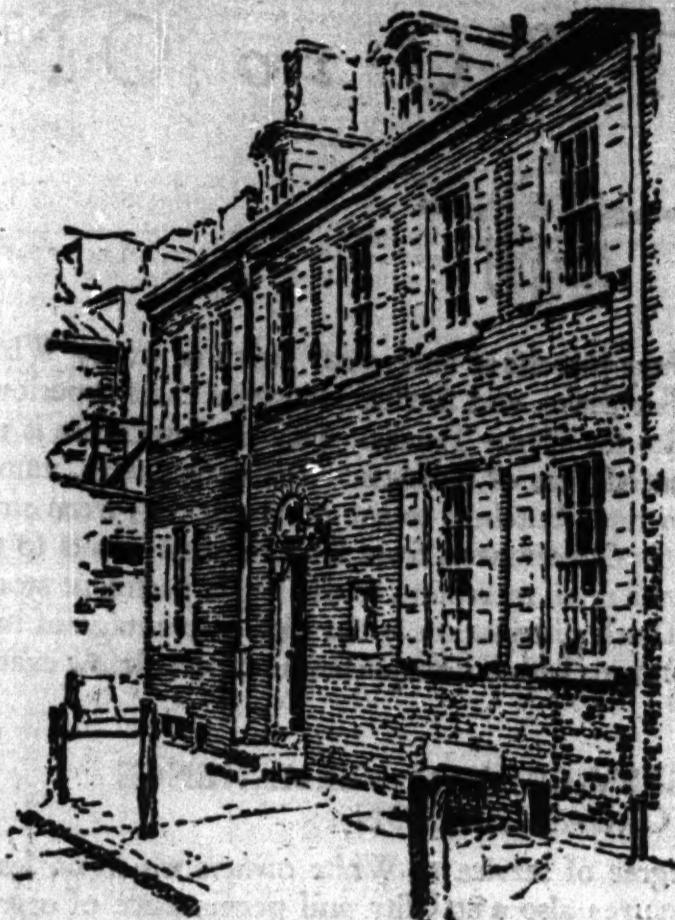
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# Unique, and Exclusively Philadelphian!



*The Sketch Club*



*The Poor Richard Club*



*Franklin Inn Club*



*Le Coin d'Or  
Camac Street*



*The Manufacturers Club*

**TODAY** in Metropolitan Philadelphia, "the workshop of the world," men of affairs may be found sitting with their familiars, much as in the days of Doctor Johnson and the London Coffee Houses!

Visitors to Philadelphia deem it a rare treat to be introduced to the city's quaint little Clubs. Located in old-time out-of-the-way places, not far from the eddy of the city's commercial life, they are an aspect of American life exclusively Philadelphian—and an indication of the essential stability and home-loving qualities of Philadelphia's people.

Philadelphia has, of course, more pretentious clubs, such as the Manufacturers' Club, the Union League and the Philadelphia Club. But more peculiarly Philadelphian is the group of clubs centring in the little byway known as Camac street. Of such are the famous Poor Richard Club, the Franklin Inn, and a half-score others.

The Public Ledger-Evening Ledger are probably the most widely read publications that enter these havens of hospitality because their pages reflect the spirit of Philadelphianism on which these clubs are founded. By the same token they are also the family papers of 160,000 Philadelphians of better-than-average income who form the city's strongest buying power.

The advertising rate for the combination of both papers is 30 cents per agate line.

**PUBLIC LEDGER** **Evening Ledger**  
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE  
PHILADELPHIA



## TIDE OF BATTLE RISES AND FALLS BEFORE WARSAW

Drives of Germans Checked, Only to Be Renewed with Greater Force.

BY STANLEY WASHBURN.

Aug. 1, 1915, marked the termination of a year in which with the exception of a few months the fate of Warsaw was never really out of the balance. To one who spent the larger portion of this eventful year never far from the threatened city it seems as though the ebb and flow of the fortunes of war, the moment the capital of Poland presented one of the most dramatic pages in the world's history.

For the day that the German declared war on Russia, there began the uncertainty as to the destiny of the greatest of Polish cities which was never entirely lifted from the hearts of the Poles.

As all the world knows now, the Russians at the beginning of the war did not anticipate the holding of Warsaw at all, for it was believed that the movement of the population of Poland would be such as to make it undesirable for the czar to defend the eastern frontier what it was believed would be a German avalanche across the frontier. But, contrary to the opinion of most of the Poles themselves, the psychology of the population crystallized almost over night against the Germans and overwhelmingly in favor of the Russians.

No Early Attempt Made.

In the early stages of the war no important attempt had been planned to stay the tide of the German advance, with the result that the enemy swept triumphantly over the Polish plain, while each day the deserts of the inhabitants sank lower as the news sifted into town of German ultimatums everywhere west of Warsaw.

By the middle of the month the Germans, with five or six corps against a mere handful of Russians, were in a mere handful of the guns shelled through the streets of Warsaw. There came those dramatic days when the battle raged without the towns and the windows of the houses shone with the detonation of artillery, while the streets were filled with the deafening pouring back from the line of battle.

Then came that extraordinary moment when the Russian defense was practically over and there was not a soul in Warsaw who dared hope for the salvation of the city. For five hours on this critical day there was not a single organized unit or a battery of artillery between the masses of the Teutons.

Opportunity Is Not Seized.

The crisis, which was still to come, many casualties lay within their grasp, yet they did not know it. For some reason the Germans, usually so well informed, hesitated, and the oscillation of a few hours cost them the greatest prize of the war, which slipped through their hands, not to be regained until a mere forty days, not a week, had passed.

Even as the Germans hurried to the news that the grand duke had said, "Warsaw is to be held at any cost," in such a way the news came on every tongue and hope. Shattered organizations were kicked into shape and by nightfall the resistance abandoned at noon was again taken up.

The next day the columns of relief began to arrive. Surely no more dramatic sight has ever been witnessed in history than the arrival of the relief army.

Siberians Rushed to City.

Coming in solid trains at express speed, many Siberians who had been fighting for weeks in southern Poland and had been snatched out of the fighting line on the San for this emergency, arrived at Praga (across the river from Warsaw), and, leaping from their box cars, they moved across the old steel bridge of the Vistula and swam the Jezuikowska with their bands playing and banners flying, while their artillery crossed the new bridge a mile farther up the stream, at a gallop, with sabers glistening under full loads of shrapnel.

Could anything be more dramatic than these unshaven, dirty warriors pouring through the town, with the Polish population stripping the flower shops to throw blossoms in their pathway and deck these stained and worn veterans with garlands? By nightfall they were in the fighting line, and the thunder that shook the streets was from Russian guns and not from Germans.

For three days the Russian troops poured through the town. The crisis was passed and the German invasion for the moment was stayed.

City Gains a Hospital.

From Oct. 20 until the middle of November Warsaw breathed easier, for it was believed that the German advance was gone for good. Then came the second great invasion of Poland, this time by a huge army, and during that day to Aug. 8, 1916, Warsaw could say what would be the fate of Warsaw.

By Dec. 15 the Germans were hammering at the Brama Biala, later to become famous in the war. On Dec. 18 the Germans press announced a great victory west of Warsaw, and school children were given a holiday to celebrate what was announced would be in history a day that would go down in the records with such names as Salamanca and Waterloo. Again Warsaw was in the frantic apprehension of uncertainty.

The Germans will be here in any day, we were told in Warsaw in this crisis were told by the population. Once more came reinforcements, and again the German houses were blasted, and their armies buried back over the Brama for the long months of trench warfare that lay before them.

Another Crisis Is Past.

In latter January came the fearful attacks on the Beliowicz positions, where we were told the Germans concentrated 200,000 men.

TO MAKE SKIN CLEAR

Don't worry about skin troubles. You can have a clear, clean complexion by using a little soap, obtained at any drug store for 25¢, or extra large bottle at \$1.00.

Zepto easily removes all traces of pimples, blackheads, blemishes, and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zepto is neither watery, sticky nor greasy and stains nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable.

Zepto, Cleveland.

© 1916, Cleveland.

## UNIVERSAL SERVICE IS NOT THE SAME AS CONSCRIPTION.

All questions having to do with military or naval affairs will be answered in this column or, space lacking, by mail, provided a stamped envelope is sent.

BY CAPT. HENRY J. REILLY.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M. G. writes: "I do not understand why there is now so much sentiment in favor of universal service when I understand it, most of us have been taught to look upon conscription as one of the evils of Europe which we came to this country to escape. Can it be that conscription and universal service are not one and the same thing?"

REPLY.

In a way there is a considerable difference between what is generally understood to be conscription and what is commonly meant by universal military service. Of course, technically, and taking of men for service by any means other than volunteering is conscription. However, the form of government under which the people are taken are living must be considered.

A government in which the people have little or no power may go to war against the will of the majority of its people and for an object in which they have not the slightest interest. In such cases the taking of men without asking them for military service means making them risk their limbs and lives for a cause to which they may be utterly opposed. This is the type of conscription many of the citizens came to this country to escape.

On the other hand, when a government is in the hands of the people and when it cannot go to war except the people wish, war, the cause for which the country is fighting, is then the people's cause. They have direct interest and, consequently, should be willing to risk themselves to enforce the principles which they have authorized or forced their government to go to war to uphold. In such a case, all being interested and all being responsible for the war, there is no reason why some should go and suffer all the risks which war inevitably entails while others remain at home and profit by their absence.

Using one-half of their available tonnage made up of ships of more than 1,000 tons for the first expedition and 76 per cent of their available tonnage for the second expedition, the different powers could transport the following numbers of troops and animals:

First expedition.

Country. Men. Animals. Days.

Austria-Hungary. 72,000 14,000 31

Germany. 150,000 20,000 30

Great Britain. 170,000 25,000 15

Japan. 81,000 18,000 20

Russia. 28,000 8,000 20

Second expedition.

Country. Men. Animals. Days.

Austria-Hungary. 200,000 31,000 40

France. 244,000 40,000 50

Great Britain. 260,000 44,000 55

Italy. 200,000 20,000 25

Russia. 260,000 25,000 40

The limit to the number of troops which Great Britain can bring is set, not by her shipping, but by the size of her army.

Now that she has raised such a large army, she could bring in one expedition her own ships close to 1,000,000 men. The Andraitx and Mauritania have been

carrying 12,000 troops a trip each since shortly after the beginning of the war.

gun and ten divisions on a front of a few miles. Again Warsaw heard the roar of guns and again the shells were fired with wounded pouring back to the hospitals. The reinforcements arrived and the Narow the evacuation continued of the hospitals were sent eastward on the roads behind Warsaw crowded with divisional transports going to the rear.

Field hospitals that had been before Warsaw now began to drift back, and the Red Cross trains that formerly had their headquarters west of Warsaw now spent the nights on the banks of the river. Personally I have never been pessimistic, but by July 25, I was coming to that state of mind which could not be described as hopeful.

Then came another change in sentiment. It was known that the Russians had checked the enemy at Wysocze and thrown them back ten miles. At once the Przemysl campaign was recalled. March when the Germans had been the ones in the full tide of their advance and once again a gain one heard people saying that the crisis was past and that Warsaw would yet again bring the storm.

Then came a few days. Once more the grand duke searched his front for reinforcements and once again the Germans were checked and this time thrown back clear to their own frontier, leaving countless dead and 16,000 prisoners in Russian hands.

Galicia Drive Blasts Hopes.

Thus with the coming of spring hope blossomed anew in Warsaw and even the most pessimistic began to believe that the German advance was finally checked.

Thus passed the month of April and then came the German avalanche in Galicia with the steady advances which took the Austro-German armies for east of Warsaw and on the southern flank.

With the first attacks on Lwow and the threat on Brest-Litovsk, the end of the Poles sank. Then began the news of the stubborn defense there and the temporary check given to the Germans. For two days Warsaw smiled when news from the north brought gloom to every face.

Air Raids Made on City.

In all the air raids I have seen not one ever caused even the semblance of panic in the city. While the fight was raging on

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## METHODISM TORN BY FIGHT SPIRIT, AVERS CRANSTON

Senior Bishop Pleads for Unity  
Before Six Branches at  
Evanston Meeting.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.  
"Instead of the different branches of  
the Methodist church singing 'Hallelujah,  
The Lord Is Great' they have been  
singing 'Sure I Must Fight If I Would  
Win.' Coined division is only an at-  
tempt to sanctify militarism among  
church members of a common faith."

Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington,  
D. C., senior bishop of the Methodist  
Episcopal church, thus characterized  
the attitude of the church of Methodism,  
six branches of which are being repre-  
sented at a conference which began yester-  
day in Harris hall on the campus of  
Northwestern university, Evanston.

These Branches Represented.  
The two largest churches included  
in the conference are the Methodist Epis-  
copal church and the Methodist Episcopal  
church, South. Their combined mem-  
bership is over 6,000,000. The other churches  
represented are the Methodist Protestant  
church, the Canadian Methodist church,  
the African Methodist Episcopal church,  
the Colored Methodist Epis-  
copal church.

The conference is being held under the  
John R. Linneway foundation for the  
promotion of international peace and  
interdenominational unity, of which A. W.  
Harris, president of Northwestern uni-  
versity, is president, and Prof. J. A.  
James is secretary.

Should "Prohibition" Division.  
"Methodists," said Bishop Cranston,  
"are not in the habit of regulating evils  
such as the liquor traffic, but of preventing  
them, but within the church they have  
been trying to regulate his sacred  
majesty."

"Some of my brothers wonder if I have  
not gone crazy on this subject of church  
unity, but I wish that the churches on  
both sides of the Mason and Dixon line  
would be equally crazy on the same sub-  
ject until we put away the shameful and  
intolerable condition that has existed and  
exists.

Bro. Collins Denny of Nashville of  
the Methodist Episcopal church, South,  
joined in saying that federation had

failed. "A marriage without love re-  
sults in misery or divorce," he said. "The  
only way the churches can unite is on the  
basis of heartfelt love."

Calculus by Lutherans.  
The 400th anniversary of the Reformation  
will be celebrated by 200 Lutheran  
churches of Chicago and vicinity in 1917  
with elaborate ceremonies, according to  
plans discussed at the Auditorium hotel  
last night.

### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP QUIZ Q. K'D IN SENATE

Borah Has Inquiry Provision Added  
to Newlands' Transportation  
Resolution.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—[Special]  
The United States Senate today went on  
record in favor of an inquiry to determine  
the feasibility of government ownership  
and operation of railways and other public  
service corporations.

This question was considered by the  
Senate in connection with a resolution  
offered by Senator Newlands of Nevada  
providing for a joint committee of con-  
gress to make a report as to what changes,  
if any, should be made in interstate com-  
merce laws, and to pass on other phases  
of the transportation problem.

Government ownership applied to  
railways, telegraphs, telephone and  
other companies, was brought up by Sen-  
ator Borah of Idaho, who introduced an  
amendment of that import to the New-  
lands' resolution of inquiry. The Borah  
amendment was opposed by Senator Gal-  
linger of New Hampshire and others.

The administration is committed to the  
Newlands resolution of inquiry. Its pas-  
sage is foreshadowed by the vote today  
on the Borah amendment.

### SCHOOL BOARD MESSENGER QUITTS AND THEFTS END.

Youth Certified by Merit Body, but  
with Long Filtering Record, Is  
Trapped in Decay Letter

Two men who were investigating the  
finances of the board of education for a  
firm of accountants had their overcoat  
pockets picked a short time ago as their  
coats hung in the board room. An in-  
vestigation led to the resignation of a  
school board messenger yesterday.

The boy got into trouble at the South  
school when a pistol on charges on thiev-  
ing. Two years later he appeared in the  
board room, having been certified to the  
position by the civil service commission.

Things commenced to disappear. The  
messenger was transferred back to the  
city hall and things no longer dis-  
appeared.

In a short time the messenger returned  
to the board, assigned to another de-  
partment. Shortly after valuable were  
stolen again. Then James Watson, special  
agent for the board, sent a decoy letter  
containing a pocketbook. The boy  
confessed that he opened the letter.

## Marshall Field & Co.

To Win New Patrons for Our Women's  
Shoe Section and to Emphasize Our  
Values to Present Customers, We Offer

### Smart Boots at \$4.85 in the February Sale

Dress and street  
styles—suitable for  
wear for months to  
come are included—  
distinguished by the  
same high grade fea-  
thers and first class  
workmanship which  
characterize our high-  
priced Boots. Only  
in the February Sale

is such quality purchasable at this price.

Very trim are the  
cloth-topped boots with  
patent vamps; for  
street wear. Smart  
calfskin styles are of-  
fered with plain toes  
or tips.

Women will do well  
to anticipate future  
needs when such Foot-  
wear is offered at  
\$4.85.

Fourth Floor,  
South Room.

### Four Important "Specials" in the February Sale of Silks

Individuality stamps our displays. The variety  
offered is exceptional. And the values are surpris-  
ing in face of the constantly increasing cost of all  
Silks.

### 40-in. Crepe de Chine—\$1.50 yd.

A wide assortment of all favored colors for  
street, evening and afternoon wear, as well as white  
and black.

### 35-in. Chiffon Taffeta—\$1.25 yd.

This is a particularly good quality and comes  
in street colors and evening tints, in plain and  
changeable effects.

### 40-in. Printed Fleur de Soie—\$1.15 yard

Most exceptional—sharply reduced for this  
Sale. A broken assortment of designs, but all de-  
sirable colors and such patterns as polka dots, all-  
over designs and border effects.

### 30-in. Kimono Silks—75c yard

Oriental and Persian patterns in pleasingly  
vivid colorings; also all-over floral patterns on  
ponge weaves.

Second Floor, South Room.

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DIRECT PRIMARY  
CALLED FAILURE;  
BOSSES UNHURT

Election Cost Doubled; Condi-  
tions Held Worse than Un-  
der Convention Plan.

"JOKES" SLIP INTO OFFICE.

(This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Hyde in answer to the question, "What is the matter with reform?")

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

What is the matter with the direct popular primary law? Few great political reforms ever swept the country more swiftly or completely. Almost everybody was in favor of it. It was supposed to break the power of the bosses and their machines. It put the control directly into the hands of the free and enlightened citizens of the country, state, and city. It was a return to the first principle of popular government.

How has it worked? In the opinion of many good judges, the direct popular primary law—as it stands at present—is a complete failure. They declare that political conditions, on the whole, are worse than under the old convention system.

**Bosses' Power Unbroken.**

It has not broken the power of political bosses. They still make up slates of candidates. And when they are sufficiently interested, when there is enough at stake, the organization candidates win at the primaries. When an accident happens, and the people select a candidate who is not on the slate, the result has usually been disastrous.

Take some of the state officials of Illinois, for instance, who have been chosen since the direct popular primary law went into effect. There has never been a political boss in the state whose sense of humor—if nothing else—would not have kept him from putting such men on the slate.

The same is true in the city. In various branches of the city government there are men, chosen at popular direct primaries, who poorly qualified that no political organization would ever have dared to name them for office.

**Elections Still Laz.**

It has not put the control directly into the hands of the free and enlightened electorate. At any rate, they have not exercised their control. Even under the old convention system it was difficult to get people to go to the polls and vote. Especially was the man who called himself a "good" citizen likely to play truant from the ballot box. The direct popular primary doubles the number of visits which the elector is supposed to make to the polling place. The natural result is that, on the average, only from 25 to 50 per cent as many people vote at primaries as on election day.

Those who do vote are the people who are most classless, whose interest in politics is most selfish and selfish. So far as they support the organization candidates at the primaries there is no improvement on the old convention system. So far as they break the slate they are likely to nominate men on personal or purely selfish grounds.

One result of the direct popular primary law has been to inject racial and religious issues into the politics of the state and of Chicago.

**Election Cost Increased.**

The direct popular primary law has vastly increased the cost of conducting political campaigns. It has doubled the expenditure of public funds in paying for judges and clerks of election, renting polling places, printing ballots, and other election expenses.

The cost of election to office, under the present law, is often more than double what it was under the convention system, as far as the individual candidate is concerned.

The salary of the mayor of Chicago is \$10,000. He is elected for four years. At that time he would draw a total of \$72,000 for the public service. Last year there were four leading candidates of the primaries, two from each of the big parties. It was estimated at the time that more than the mayor's salary for his whole term had been spent before the primary in the interest of at least three of them. The expenses of the fourth were not far behind.

**Campaign Expense Enormous.**

This does not include the money spent before the election and after the nomination had been made. The money expended on making an election campaign in a city like Chicago are enormous. The money of making, in addition, a primary campaign is likely to be more than double the amount of money spent. To buy one cent stamp to mail a single circular to each of the voters of Chicago costs \$7,000.

No man can hope to be a successful candidate for a city office unless he is enormously rich, or has rich and generous friends who contribute largely to his campaign fund in anticipatory gratuity and favors to come. The direct popular primary doubles the demand on this account.

In the words the situation is worse. Now the old convention or caucous system of nomination was equivalent to election in many wards. If a man was given the Republican nomination in a

MUSCOVITE DANCING

Adolph Bolm's Grotesque Terpsichorean Antics Were a Feature at Last Night's Ballet.



Adolph Bolm  
in "Prince Igor" by  
M. A. White

ABOUT "THE FAUN," ETC.

BY PERCY HAMMOND.

**T**HE Afternoon of the Faun" last evening evoked no indignant outcry for the contumacious, thought it was presented at the Auditorium with the same luxuriant minuteness that caused the uprising in New York. Rehearsed during the day with a view to curtain, it was finally presented in its ultimate detail, a lovely, sleepy, primitive bit of sensuality, fascinatingly half-human, with its figures almost chrysaloid in their suggestion of the elemental. Against a dreamy, unearthly landscape by Bakst, curious, startled nymphs came and went like animated friezes, sometimes bold, sometimes startled, and always decorative. They were stiff, attenuated, angular, and somehow sensuous; and the faun, a vague, unpremeditated voluptuary, was as a painted faun, dull and half alive, insectivorous rather than bestial. Over it all there was a languor, and the drowsy hum of the woodland; and if it had not been for the final thirty seconds I could have squared the event with the rapt applause bestowed upon it by many evidently popular dowers. This half minute of vicarious nuptials is to be enjoyed only by the virginal, the super aesthetic, and the callous. Of these last evening's audience seemed to be composed. There is a difference of one measure between this presentation and that which in Paris caused duels among journalists, an increase in the price of seats, and Auguste Rodin's lost standing with the government.

The other new thing of the bill was "Prince Igor," a frenetic affair, very wild and stirring, a dance arranged by the environment of dull red tents and green skin-painted by Roszinch, a fiery background. The music is by Borodin, who, I am told, is not to be admired as a composer, because he was merely a chemist by trade, who combined sweetmeats and spices in a potage too delicate for serious leavings. Yet it was listened to last evening with almost as much pleasure as was Stravinsky's "The Firebird."

That weird fairy tale it may be said that you will like it better on second reading because it is so complex a fable that many of its delightful details of acting escape you in your endeavor to find out what it is all about. In case you have witnessed it once you should see it again and observe the marvels of pantomime which the elector is supposed to make to the polling place. The natural result is that, on the average, only from 25 to 50 per cent as many people vote at primaries as on election day.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

M. V. L. Ridicules  
Thompson's New  
Voters' League

Warns Against 'Gang of  
Political Counterfeeters'  
in City Hall.

SEES 'QUEER SHOVED'

Mayor Thompson and his political ad-  
visers were "kidded" yesterday by the  
executive committee of the Municipal  
Voters' league.

At a regular meeting the committee  
considered the action of the Thompson  
forces in incorporating "The Chicago  
Municipal Voters' League" at Springfield  
on Monday. There had been some predictions  
that a missing statement, briefer  
with invective, would result from the  
discussion.

League Issues Warning.

Instead, the following statement was  
given to the press: "The Municipal Voters' league wishes  
to warn the public against the operations  
of a gang of political counterfeeters who  
have been unearthed in the city hall and  
who are making active preparations to  
shove the queer."

"It is thought that the departure of  
Sherlock Holmes from the city has en-  
couraged this activity, and it is suspected  
by some that Moriarity. He will  
be made to pay for his sins."

"The boldness of this gang is so great  
that they have, it is said, secured a state  
charter under the name of 'Chicago Mu-  
nicipal Voters' League,' and it seems im-  
possible that they can long hope to escape  
detection."

Plan Aldermanic Reports.

"Their plan appears to be to issue re-  
ports on aldermanic candidates which  
shall bear a label including the words  
Municipal Voters' League. Unscrupulous  
voters might naturally accept these as  
genuine Municipal Voters' League re-  
ports."

"No one counterfeiter confederate  
money. It is because the reports of the  
Municipal Voters' League pass current in  
this community that such counterfeiting  
looks like a profitable venture. The  
counterfeiter tries to make his stuff look  
like the genuine article."

"The name of the gang is the same  
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## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

(Copyright: 1916: By the Chicago Tribune and the New York Globe.)



Suit for Early Spring.

BY JEAN SEIWRIGHT.

W

THE first spring days come thoughts of spring suits and the new materials always arouse much interest. Although there are not a great many novelties this season, yet some attractive cloths are being shown.

One of the newest is named Jerselle. This fabric is woven in diagonal style, and while it is similar to Jersey cloth, yet it has the firmness of a fine serge, and, in fact, at first glance looks not unlike gabardine although its surface is finer than the latter named material. Jerselle is shown in all the lovely pastel shades, as well as in the color which is popular in all the new spring cloths.

Crochet cloth, which, as its name suggests, is in the same materials as the Englishman wears for his favorite sports, is depicted in the accompanying sketch. It is excellent for the outing suit or sports jacket, while a tan velvet cloth seems to have been originated especially for the big coat that the fashionable woman slips on after her morning ride in the park.

Blue militaire is the name given to a handsome velour that is much liked by the young Parisiennes who, in honor of the bright countenance, wear coats and jackets in this material. It is a good substitute for the gold surface is finer than the latter named material. Jerselle is shown in all the lovely pastel shades, as well as in the color which is popular in all the new spring cloths.

An exceptionally lovely fabric is cashmere velveteen, which is woven in a light weight for suits. Soft as velvet, it is shown in most wonderful colors that possess all the mysterious depth that is found in old glass or ancient pottery. One shade of blue, somewhat on the peacock shade, although a trifle darker, will surely win the favor of the most fastidious woman.

An interesting device is the first person

method of narration with a caption carrying a statement, pictures to illustrate it, and then another sentence of narration.

\* \*

Kleine Abandon Features.

A wire from George Kleine of New York definitely announces his new policy. Having the market saturated with five reel features, after March 1 he will discontinue his Klein-Eddison five reel feature weekly release. He will devote his efforts to experimental features of the "Quo Vadis" and "Birth of a Nation" variety. For the present he is producing comedies and shorter subjects and in addition the big daily "Tribune" serial.

**BRIGHT SAYINGS of the CHILDREN**

The Tribune will pay \$1 for each child's saying printed. The payment is to be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must be true.

Address: Bright Sayings to Aunty Sue, "Tribune," Chicago.

Has No Girl Chum.

"I am a young stenographer, living with my parents, and should like to make the acquaintance of a girl about 20 years of age, of good, respectable character. I have no girl chum. I thank you in advance for any help you may be able to render me." —M. A.

We have introduced divers "chums" to one another, and we should like to find one for you. With this end in view we hold your address. Let us hear from you again when the correspondence is an accomplished fact, and may that be soon!

Recitations of All Kinds.

"As one elocutionist was fortunate in securing recitations through the Corcoran, I thought I would try my luck. I am anxious to get recitations of all kinds and would gladly pay postage." —SUSAN I.

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Children Want Reading Matter.

"Has some kind friend old copies of young people's magazines which he or she would be willing to pass on to a family of eight children? The father is dead, so they are supported entirely by charity. It would please them much to be so favored. They love reading above all things and reading is the only thing they have. The writer is a student. His is one of the cases which seldom go unnoticed in the Corcoran, that holds sufficient to be the prime element of efficiency in any line of books." —J. W.

Any old or new numbers of young peo-

## FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND

### Too Much Speed Hurts Program.

"DUMPLERS."

Produced by Columbia. Released by Metro.

Dimples ..... Mary Miles Minter  
Her Father ..... William Cawein  
His Friend ..... John B. Long  
Josephine ..... Thomas J. Carrigan  
Joseph Langdon ..... Fred Tidmarsh  
Josephine ..... Charles Shainy  
Josephine ..... Harry Ford  
Minister ..... William Hopper  
His Wife ..... Mrs. De Metz

"THOU SHALT NOT COVET."

Produced by Selig. Directed by Colis Campbell.

Released by V. L. S. E.

I, or the Hero ..... The Power  
My Neighbor's Wife ..... Raymond Williams  
My Wife ..... Eugene Besserer  
Presented the Ziegfeld.

BY KITTY KELLY.

"H

IP, hip, hooray!" it was yesterday in the projection booth of the Ziegfeld, for the shadow people galloped across the screen in the shadow of the meditative, close to the imminent danger of extinction. Meditative anything was as a premium. About the only thing any one could think about was "how funny to see them go so fast." Too much speed in projection will murder even the best film, and when it is none too good to start with the consequences are painful to experience and injurious to the whole motion picture future.

One poorly projected picture may prejudice a first observer forever. The Ziegfeld isn't the only house where films are run off too rapidly, but in any theater where this occurs the time economy is detrimental to reputation.

"Dimples," the fetching name applied to Mary Miles Minter's juvenility, though her cheeks are undented, permits her to "reinick" assisted by the galloping projection, in the fullest sense of the word. She goes so fast, that one cannot always see her going, and she does some shocking, rude and impossible things, such as knocking down the minister and mocking the whiskered gentleman and ridiculing the aunt who cared for her and dressed her in pretty clothes. She has a life of wild excitement during the development of the story situations, and she ends at last, as per custom, the unapologetic fiance of the bored, worldly wise rich young man.

Miss Minter would be a much more winning person if she were not so obvious in her insistence on being seen.

The gentlemen who refrains, at the expense of great self-sacrifice, due to fate's tempting arrangement, to yield to his insistent courtship of his neighbor's wife is here in "Thou Shalt Not Covet," another one of the desert island romances, provided in this instance scenario-ally by James Oliver Curwood.

There is a lot of variety, some jungle inhabitants, and a wreck at sea for the punch, with persons dropping overboard in various kinds of nights.

Miraculous coincidence brings friend husband to the fatal spot where his wife and his neighbor are marooned in time to prevent any of the unpleasantness of which Mrs. Grundy might have complained. The neighbor and his wife go their happy ways and the other man continues to be haunted, a la fade-in, by the lady.

An interesting device is the first person manner of narration with a caption carrying a statement, pictures to illustrate it, and then another sentence of narration.

\* \*

Kleine Abandon Features.

A wire from George Kleine of New York definitely announces his new policy. Having the market saturated with five reel features, after March 1 he will discontinue his Klein-Eddison five reel feature weekly release. He will devote his efforts to experimental features of the "Quo Vadis" and "Birth of a Nation" variety. For the present he is producing comedies and shorter subjects and in addition the big daily "Tribune" serial.

**BRIGHT SAYINGS of the CHILDREN**

The Tribune will pay \$1 for each child's saying printed. The payment is to be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must be true.

Address: Bright Sayings to Aunty Sue, "Tribune," Chicago.

Has No Girl Chum.

"I am a young stenographer, living with my parents, and should like to make the acquaintance of a girl about 20 years of age, of good, respectable character. I have no girl chum. I thank you in advance for any help you may be able to render me." —M. A.

We have introduced divers "chums" to one another, and we should like to find one for you. With this end in view we hold your address. Let us hear from you again when the correspondence is an accomplished fact, and may that be soon!

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peo-</

















BUSINESS

LOANS

MONEY

LOAN

LOANS

LOAN

RESORTS AND HOTELS

Summer Is Less Than Three Days From Chicago

You Can Cheat Father Time and Escape Ten Weeks of Bad Weather.

Out to California it is June time. The flowers are blooming luxuriantly. The oranges are ripe on the trees in answer to the warm, coaxing sunshine. The country is a mass of color. The smooth motor boulevards that stretch out like the arteries through the great and mountainous areas along the picture-postage shapes for miles and miles are in the best of condition for the motorists. The hiking routes are open again. There is tennis and golf and sunbathing and a great out-of-doors life in California. The sun is bright and the February sun of California is the June sun of the middle west. The air is right for mountaineering.

And Back Here!

Now is the time for the California trip. The trains are running fast, just as fast in the up-hill half of the winter season. The groundhog has come out and been scurrying back and forth in the snow.

It is not that the weather is to the marrow this time of the year or because there is snow much and snow, especially in the mountains, is a great hindrance to travel. It is that the weather is to the marrow this time of the year or because there is snow much and snow, especially in the mountains, is a great hindrance to travel.

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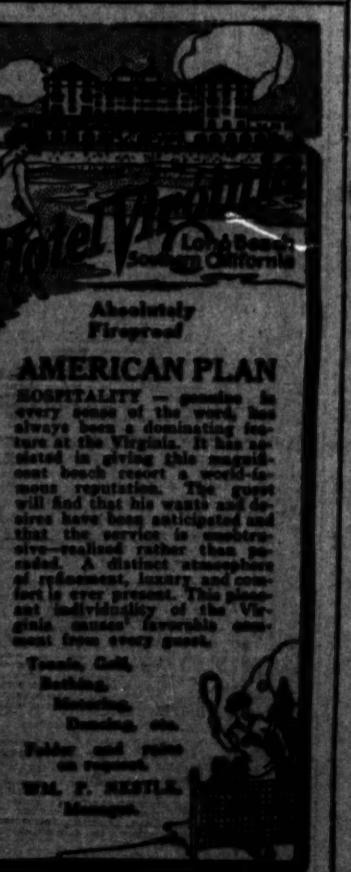
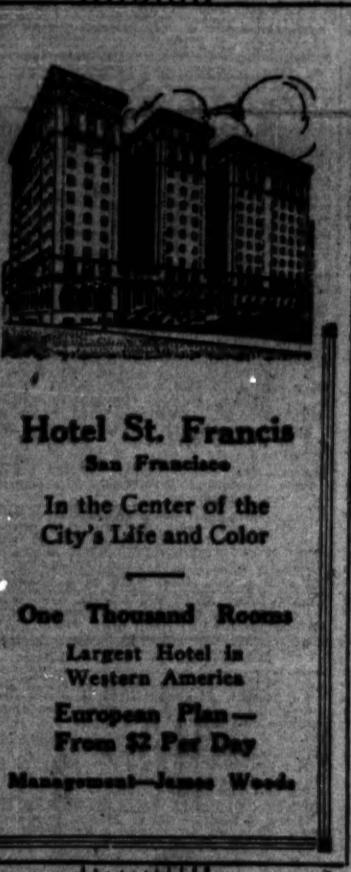
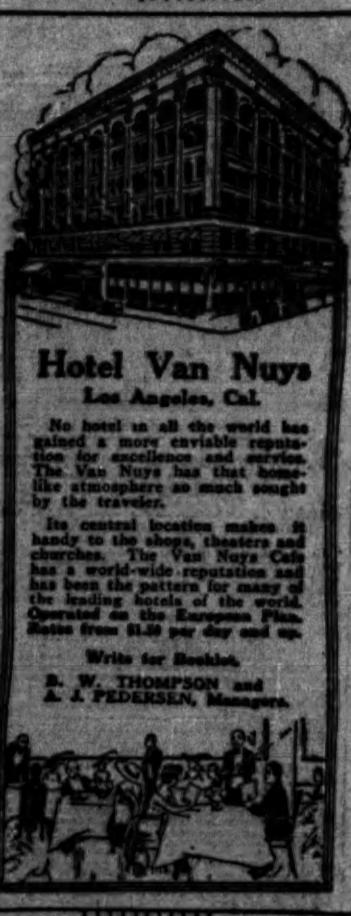
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RESORTS AND HOTELS



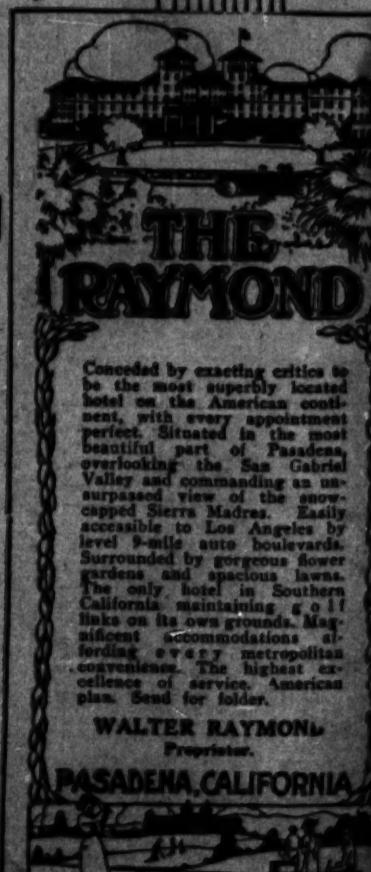
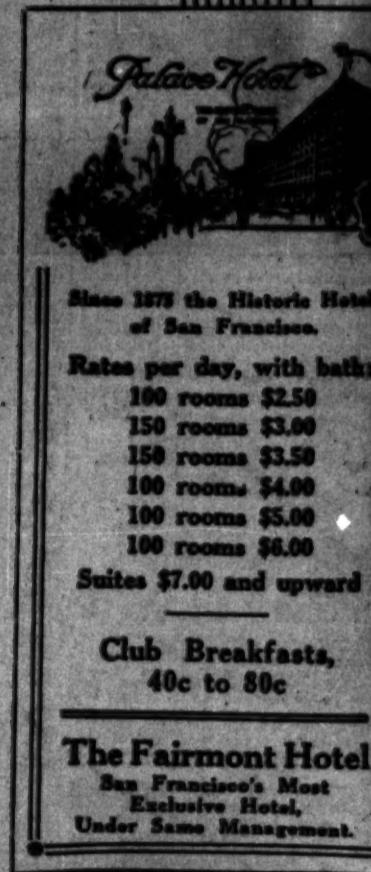
# CALIFORNIA

## Come On In—the Water's Fine!

Right now—today—in February—merry crowds are splashing in the Pacific surf along the California beaches.

Right now there are fortunate folk picking ripe oranges from the trees in this Land of the Sun, playing golf on wonderful links and motoring over scenic boulevards in open cars.

To get the most out of life you should visit California NOW.



## Your Choice of Four Splendid Fast Daily Trains to California

### OVERLAND LIMITED

The Train of Quality—and the Only Daily Extra Fast Train Between Chicago and California.

C. & N. W.—U. P.—P. & G. P.  
Lv. CHICAGO 10:30 p. m. daily

Ar. SAN FRANCISCO 9:30 a. m. third morning

Statutory Features: Exclusively for First Class Travel. Sleeps a Business Day En Route. Library. Refreshments. Value Service—Ladies' Maid—Photographed Pictures and Printed Long Distance Train.

### SAN FRANCISCO LIMITED

High Grade Service (No Extra Fare) A Fast Train with Equipment of the Latest Type.

C. & N. W.—U. P.—P. & G. P.  
Lv. CHICAGO 10:30 p. m. daily

Ar. SAN FRANCISCO 7:30 p. m. third day

Statutory Features: Refreshments. Ladies' Maid—Photographed Pictures and Printed Long Distance Train.

### LOS ANGELES LIMITED

Splendid, Fast and Direct Service to Southern California.

C. & N. W.—U. P.—Salt Lake Route

Lv. CHICAGO 10:30 p. m. daily

Ar. LOS ANGELES 4:30 p. m. third day

### CALIFORNIA MAIL

A Daily Train from Chicago for Late Night Departure.

C. & N. W.—U. P.—P. & G. P.

Ar. SAN FRANCISCO 9:30 p. m. fourth day

Ar. LOS ANGELES 2:30 p. m. fourth day (Salt Lake Route)

Statutory Features: Refreshments. Ladies' Maid—Photographed Pictures and Printed Long Distance Train.

### Round Trip Winter Tourist Tickets with Liberal Return Limits and Stopover Privileges

More Miles of Double Track Protected by Automatic

Electric Safety Signals Than Any Other Line

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING

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A magnificent structure in the Chicago Residential Zone.